

AT LAST

Gov. Pattison Orders the Militia to Homestead.

The Entire State Guard Will Mobilize at Pittsburgh.

The Militia are composed of Three Well-Drilled Brigades, Numbering 8,000 Men—A Veteran Soldier Will Be in Command of Each Brigade.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 11.—The entire division of the national guard of Pennsylvania, about 8,000 men, have been ordered to Homestead to support Sheriff McCleary in suppressing the riots at that place. This action of the governor was taken on receipt of the following dispatch:

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 10.

To Robert E. Pattison, Governor, Harrisburg, Pa.:

"The situation at Homestead has not improved. While all is quiet there, the strikers are in control, and openly express to me and to the public their determination that the works shall not be operated unless by themselves.

"After making all efforts in my power, I have failed to secure a posse respectable enough in numbers to accomplish anything, and I am satisfied that no posse raised by civil authority can do anything to change the condition of affairs, and that any attempt by an inadequate force to restore the right of law will only result in further armed resistance and consequent loss of life. Only a large military force will enable me to control matters. If such a force is sent, the disorderly element will be overthrown and order will be restored. I therefore call upon you to furnish me such assistance.

"Wm. H. McCleary, Sheriff."

Gov. Pattison, as commander-in-chief of the national guard, at once issued the following order:

"George H. Snowden, Major-General, Commanding National Guard of Pennsylvania:

"Put the division under arms and move at once with ammunition to the support of the sheriff of Allegheny county, at Homestead. Maintain the peace—protect all persons in their rights under the constitution and laws of the state. Communicate with me.

"ROBERT E. PATTISON, Gov."

To Sheriff McCleary the following telegram was sent:

"Wm. H. McCleary, sheriff of Allegheny county, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

"Have ordered Maj.-Gen. Geo. H. Snowden, with the division of the national guard of Pennsylvania, to your support at once. Put yourself in communication with him. Communicate with me further particulars.

"ROBERT E. PATTISON, Gov."

Gen. Snowden, with the adjutant general and quartermaster general, at once proceeded to formulate the orders for the mobilization of the guard. Some troops will be under way early Monday morning.

Gen. Snowden has sent the following:

"Brig.-Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, commanding Third brigade:

"In compliance with orders from the commanding chief, you will move your command at the earliest moment, concentrating at Lewistown, moving west on the Pennsylvania railroad. Mounted troops mounted. Take with you three days' rations and all ammunition on hand. Use every precaution to insure safe and successful movement. The supervision of transportation is in charge of Col. McClellan, quartermaster general.

"By command of Maj.-Gen. Snowden.

"Geo. H. NORTH, Asst. Adjt.-Gen."

"Brig.-Gen. John A. Wiley, commanding Second brigade:

"In compliance with orders from the commanding chief, you will move your command at the earliest moment. Further orders to be given. Take with you three days' rations and all ammunition on hand. Use every precaution to insure safe and successful movement. The supervision of transportation is in charge of Col. McClellan, quartermaster general.

"By command of Maj.-Gen. Snowden.

"Geo. H. NORTH, Asst. Adjt.-Gen."

"Brig.-Gen. Robert P. Decker, commanding First brigade:

"In compliance with orders from the commanding chief, you will move your command at the earliest moment. Further orders to be given. Take with you three days' rations and all ammunition on hand. Use every precaution to insure safe and successful movement. The supervision of transportation is in charge of Col. McClellan, quartermaster general.

"By command of Maj.-Gen. Snowden.

"Geo. H. NORTH, Asst. Adjt.-Gen."

Adjt.-Gen. Greenland, Quartermaster Colonel McClellan, superintendent of the state arsenal, Col. O'Neil, Maj. John P. Worman, and a number of others from the adjutant general's office will leave on an early train Monday for Homestead. All the ammunition has been ordered to be moved from the state arsenal, and at present teams are busy hauling the same to the Pennsylvania railroad depot, to be sent to the scene of action.

The ammunition and supplies are now being loaded, and will be shipped by special train at once. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. have ordered their employees to be in readiness, and will begin transporting the troops Monday morning. The first trainload of soldiers will probably leave here about 5 o'clock Monday morning.

Of the national guard there are over 8,000 men who will respond to the call issued by the governor, including officers. Company D, Eighth regiment, of this city, are assembling at the armory ready to move at once.

Messengers have been busy since midnight notifying members of the governor's staff and other members of the guard in this city.

The adjutant-general's office has the appearance of war times.

Seal Poaching Flourishes.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 11.—The sealing schooners Otto, Pioneer, Mary Taylor and City of San Diego returned to port with a total catch of 32,000 seals. Capt. Harris, of the Mary Taylor, reports that the officers of the cutter Corwin informed him that any schooner found in Russian waters would be dealt with the same as if in Behring sea.

Powder Works Blow Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The giant powder works, at Highlands, near Berkeley, blew up at 9:30 Saturday morning. San Francisco was shaken as if by an earthquake, and windows all over the city were shattered. The building took fire after the explosion and great loss of life is reported.

She Gets the Fortune.

RICHMOND, Va., July 11.—The Virginia court of appeals, at Wytheville, has refused a rehearing of the case of Betty Lewis, the colored woman, in whose favor that tribunal recently rendered a decision by which she gets over \$100,000, given to her by her white father.

NOAH'S ARK

Discovered by a Traveling Greek Missionary Amid snow and ice on Mt. Ararat.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—It is asserted by Rev. John Joseph Nouri, D. D., L. L. D., the Chaldean archdeacon of Babylon and Jerusalem, who arrived the other day on the steamer China, that he has seen Noah's Ark.

History, theology and geography are the studies that have received his special attention, and in the seven years of his preaching and explorations in many remote portions of the earth he has gained information and made discoveries which are little short of miraculous to him.

The archdeacon declares that, with an exploring party composed of six Abyssinians of the Greek faith, he penetrated into the mountains of the Moon while trying to discover the source of the Nile. He discovered, he says, the source of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The party also came across gold-bearing mountains, the quartz of which contained eighty per cent. of that precious metal. The sources of the Tigris and Euphrates are in Mt. Ararat, in Armenia, which sacred mountain he ascended. His story runs:

"Up toward the two domes of Mt. Ararat is a flat valley, large in area, which may be designated a plain. It is nearly 2,000 feet above the sea. About 300 feet above the plain I found the sources of the two great rivers. They are very close together. The water was extremely cold and clear.

"Then we proceeded to ascend to the top of Mount Ararat. We first chose the smaller horn. This is about 16,000 feet high, while the other as it is now ascertained, is about 14,000 feet in altitude. We succeeded in getting up about 14,000 feet.

"There was a perpetual snow there, and it lay very deep. A violent wind was blowing and the mountain was so precipitous that we could not go farther. Accordingly we retraced our steps, and when we got down to a point from which we could cross over to the other mountain we went over to it and began climbing. We reached the altitude of 14,000 or 15,000 feet. The snow here was also very deep. We walked on till it was impossible to go any farther. We walked for hours and hours on the snow, and finally came down 2,000 or 3,000 feet.

"It was in the month of March, and we made up our minds that it would be impossible to reach the top in such weather. We must wait till the snow, or a good deal of it, at least, melted. We accordingly went still further down, and remained till April. Then we were abundantly paid for all our labor, for we discovered what I feel sure was the ark, the actual work of Noah. I discovered it myself, being the first to see it. I saw it through a field glass at first, though we got so close to it that it was visible to the eye alone. We had reached a bright over the green grass, and at length in the deep snow and over glaciers of probably 16,000 or 18,000 feet and within 1,500 or 2,000 feet of the top. Presently a great object came into view through the glass.

"The bow and stern were clearly in view, but the center of it was buried in snow and one side of it had fallen down and was decayed. It stood more than 100 feet high and was more than 300 yards long. The wood seemed very peculiar. It was dark reddish, almost black, and seemed very thick. I saw it perfectly, especially the rear part. It is between 3,000 and 6,000 years old. Would the wood last for that time? Oh, yes. It would not were it not for the snow, but that has preserved it. Were it not for that, constructed even of hard wood as it is, it would have been impossible to last over 2,000 or 3,000 years. As it is, it will be preserved for ages and ages, perhaps 30,000 or 40,000 years.

"It was on April 23, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, that I finally saw the ark upon the mountain. I was almost overcome. The sight of the ark, thus verifying the truth of the scriptures in which I had before had no doubt, but which for the sake of those who did not believe, I was glad, filled me with gratitude.

"The top of the ark that still remained was covered with a cap of from five to ten feet of snow, but in other places, where the top has fallen in, I judge the snow is from thirty to fifty feet deep. I went clear around and came back again, and looked at the rear or stern critically, at length and with great care."

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

Newfoundland's Capital Almost Wiped Out by Fire.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 11.—The most disastrous fire in the history of St. John's, N. F., broke out during a heavy northwest gale. Threatening flames swept toward the harbor, licking up everything in its wide swath.

The Masonic temple, the Methodist college, Gower street Methodist church, the majestic cathedrals of the English and Roman Catholic churches, the finest places of worship and built at a cost of over half a million dollars; the Orange hall, the palace of Bishop Jones, St. Patrick's hall, the Christian Brothers' school, the Presbyterian convent, the supreme court building and police headquarters, the government offices, Government Savings bank, the Presbyterian church—everything in the path of the flames was consumed.

The whole center of the city is one smoldering mass of ruins. Not a building in the path of the devouring element was left standing, down to water street, where the great stores, fish warehouses and wharves soon yielded to the flames. At 8 o'clock the telegraph and cable were burned. The fire was spreading southward toward the historical parliament building and governor's palace. It is impossible to estimate the loss, but already over 3,000 people are homeless. The last great fire was in 1846, when three-fourths of the city was destroyed.

A dispatch from there Saturday morning says that the parliament buildings were also destroyed.

CARNEGIEISM IN CINCINNATI.

The Action of the Amalgamated Council of Building Trades.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—At a meeting of the Cincinnati council of building trades Friday night a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions in reference to the Homestead riot. The committee met Saturday morning and drew up and adopted the following:

"Resolved, That we, the Amalgamated council of building trades of Cincinnati and vicinity, denounce the actions of this firm as an outrage upon American citizens and shows a tendency toward despotism. Resolved that we commend the action of congress in taking immediate action toward investigating this outrage, and that we ask our representatives that they take immediate steps toward crushing out the standing army known as Pinkertons. This justice demands and organized labor will be satisfied with nothing else."

Seventeen Round Fight.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 11.—Gypsy Gleason, of England, knocked out Jack Davis, of Portland, Ore., in seventeen rounds on an island near this city Sunday morning. Five-ounce gloves were used, and Marquis of Queensbury rules governed. The fight was for \$350.

FATAL FIRE.

Three Men Hang From a Fourth Story Window.

Broiling Until Their Agony Became Unbearable.

They Release Their Hold and Drop to the Earth While Ladders Are Being Raised for Their Rescue—Tannery Fire at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 11.—A fierce fire raged for several hours Sunday morning at the immense tannery of Medekind, Hallenbush & Bro., at Lexington and Eighteenth streets, involving a loss of \$200,000, and the serious injury of three men. These men fell from a fourth story window, overcome by heat and smoke, just as rescue was at hand. They are: Henry J. Hallenbush, William Baker and Charles Beck, who burst a blood vessel, and was badly bruised.

The origin of the fire remains a mystery, but it spread with wonderful rapidity, destroying the plant of the tannery and of the Standard Cut Sale Co., occupying the third and fourth floors. It was in the boiler room, at the rear of the building, that the fire originated, but how, no one knows.

When the fire broke out Hallenbush, Beck and Baker ran from their homes, half a square away, when the cry was raised. In the fourth story were a pipe and hose. The three ran up stairs and dragged out the hose and went to work. The roof steeped off so in the rear that by bringing the hose out of a window almost any part of the building could be reached.

The fire spread under the roof with such remarkable rapidity that the smoke had already entered the section of the building in which the three brave fellows were located. They were unused to smoke, but stayed at their posts with a stream on the flames until driven out. Then they attempted to make their way, half blinded, through the dense smoke. Several times they fell down almost prostrated. They rallied, and found they could not reach the stairway, the bottom of which was by this time on fire. The men finally reached a window in the fourth story on the Lexington street side. They were almost overcome with smoke, and hung their heads as far out of the window as possible, waiting to be rescued. As the smoke grew denser they hung their heads further out of the building in an effort to get air. A spliced ladder was raised as soon as possible, but not soon enough. The ladder was halfway in the air, and in thirty seconds the men would have been saved, but they had no strength left, and they fell to the ground. The injured men were picked up and carried to their homes near by. All are in a serious condition, but it is difficult to tell how their injuries will terminate. The building was completely destroyed in half an hour. The loss of the tannery is \$100,000, the rest falling on the Standard Cut Sale Co. There was only \$80,000 insurance.

ARBITRATION

Will Possibly be the Outcome of the Congressional Investigation.

PITTSBURGH, July 11.—A report is current here that the members of the congressional committee which will begin an investigation of the trouble between the Carnegie company and its men, will, in their individual capacity, suggest arbitration, and that a canvas of the men who would be eligible has resulted in a talk of selecting James G. Blaine, Maj. McKinley and Gov. Pattison. Gov. McKinley is named to represent the protection interest and Gov. Pattison for the other side. There is some doubt as to the acceptability of Mr. Blaine, as he is known to be a warm friend of Andrew Carnegie.

It is also doubtful if he would accept, as he is not putting himself out very much to assist his party of late. The mill men say that they will not listen to a proposition in favor of submitting matters in dispute to arbitration until Mr. Frick or some one higher in authority retracts the ultimatum issued by Mr. Frick that no union workmen would ever in future be employed in the mills.

The workmen are also averse to submitting their troubles to arbitration by strangers to them. They hold that if there is any disposition to make a settlement the agents of the company can confer with their representatives and a basis of agreement found if one is possible.

They are satisfied that the Carnegie people want no settlement other than the complete dissolution of the Amalgamated association and the opportunity to deal with men as individuals.

The men declare they will starve rather than submit to the latter alternative.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—For Ohio—Generally fair; possibly light showers in southern portion; southeasterly winds; cooler in extreme northwestern portions.

For Tennessee and Kentucky—Generally fair, except occasional showers in the afternoon or evening; southeasterly winds; probably warmer in Central Tennessee.

For Indiana—Generally fair, but with occasional local showers during the afternoon or night; southerly winds; slightly warmer.

Paper Mill Destroyed.

HAMILTON, O., July 11.—Beckett & Laurick's large paper mills were almost consumed by fire Saturday morning. At an outside estimate the firm puts the loss at \$200,000, fully covered, both as to building and contents, by insurance.

Soldiers Fight.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 11.—James G. Quinn, a private in company C, United States infantry, was shot Sunday morning in the house of two abandoned women by Private O'Neill, company E, same regiment.

Twelve fresh cases of cholera and seven deaths from the disease are reported in Sumatra.

CONDENSED NEWS

Gathered From All Parts of the Country by Telegraph.

Mr. Blaine by letter heartily congratulates his successor, Hon. John W. Foster.

Bad Blount, of Newton county, Mo., to be hanged July 12, has been resented by Gov. Francis until September 10.

Owing to the prevalence of cholera at Baku the government officers have been transferred to Kashari, 103 versts from Baku.

The Spanish government has issued a circular ordering the adoption of measures to prevent the introduction of cholera.

There is a rumor that the big car manufacturing companies are going to unite, principally those of Detroit and Cincinnati.

The little daughter of Charles Hiltmeier, of Chicago, has been stolen by an old army nurse named Haskell. They were last seen in Louisville.

The disturbances in Astrakhan arising from the ears occasioned by the cholera among the panic-stricken workmen are increasing in violence.

The governor of the Chokasaw nation will convene both branches of the legislature on Tuesday, the 12th. The object is to appoint superintendents to the nation's schools.

The Chicago Topographical union at a meeting Sunday passed resolutions condemning Pinkertonism, and offering the Amalgamated Association of Pennsylvania moral and financial support.

At Evansville, Ind., Mrs. Smith Wiltshire, wife of a policeman, died Sunday, after terrible suffering. She was burned last night to badly that pieces of flesh fell off. She attempted to start a fire by pouring oil upon it.

It is given out unofficially that at the late meeting of the advisory committee at Homestead, Pa. called after midnight, it was decided to offer no resistance to the militia occupancy of the town or the Carnegie property.

Advices by the steamship "The Empress of China" state that the recent flood in Fushihung submerged one thousand houses, swept six hundred bridges away, drowned thirty-five persons and inundated for thousand acres of rice.

An official telegram from Hanoi, capital of Tonkin, state that a French convey fell into a Chinese ambush near Hanoi, and that Commander Beaumeau, Capt. Charpentier and ten men were killed and several others were wounded.

President Harrison will arrive at Saratoga from Loom lake Sunday evening, and attend a reception to be given by the National Education association, and will address the association at its opening meeting Tuesday morning. Many thousands of educators are in attendance.

A gang of tramps bled into some Chicago and Erie cars the yard at Huntington, Ind., while drunk. For a time they paraded up and down the tracks, wearing and carrying hundreds of yards of mosquito netting, presenting a comical sight. They were arrested.

Laborers turned out en masse at Chicago Sunday in response to a call from the various labor leaders "Protest against the outrages committed by the Pinkertons at Homestead." A resolution was passed protesting against and condemning the employment of Pinkertons or other armed tools shoot down workingmen.

THE MARKS.

CINCINNATI, July 11.

WHEAT—Winter patent, \$4.40; fancy, \$3.80; 100 lb. family, \$3.00; 25 lb. ex, \$2.50; 10 lb. low grade, \$1.85; 25 lb. spring, \$4.00; 10 lb. spring, \$3.50; 25 lb. spring, \$3.00; 10 lb. spring, \$2.50; 25 lb. spring, \$2.00; 10 lb. spring, \$1.50; 25 lb. spring, \$1.00; 10 lb. spring, \$0.50; 25 lb. spring, \$0.25; 10 lb. spring, \$0.10; 25 lb. spring, \$0.05; 10 lb. spring, \$0.02; 25 lb. spring, \$0.01.

WHEAT—Market was firm. 2 white, \$4.40; 2 white, \$4.30; 2 white, \$4.20; 2 white, \$4.10; 2 white, \$4.00; 2 white, \$3.90; 2 white, \$3.80; 2 white, \$3.70; 2 white, \$3.60; 2 white, \$3.50; 2 white, \$3.40; 2 white, \$3.30; 2 white, \$3.20; 2 white, \$3.10; 2 white, \$3.00; 2 white, \$2.90; 2 white, \$2.80; 2 white, \$2.70; 2 white, \$2.60; 2 white, \$2.50; 2 white, \$2.40; 2 white, \$2.30; 2 white, \$2.20; 2 white, \$2.10; 2 white, \$2.00; 2 white, \$1.90; 2 white, \$1.80; 2 white, \$1.70; 2 white, \$1.60; 2 white, \$1.50; 2 white, \$1.40; 2 white, \$1.30; 2 white, \$1.20; 2 white, \$1.10; 2 white, \$1.00; 2 white, \$0.90; 2 white, \$0.80; 2 white, \$0.70; 2 white, \$0.60; 2 white, \$0.50; 2 white, \$0.40; 2 white, \$0.30; 2 white, \$0.20; 2 white, \$0.10; 2 white, \$0.05; 2 white, \$0.02; 2 white, \$0.01.

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